

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and the people involved.

2. The second step is to analyze the problem. This involves breaking the problem down into smaller parts and understanding the causes.

3. The third step is to develop a plan. This involves deciding on the best way to solve the problem and setting goals.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the plan into action and making changes as needed.

5. The fifth step is to evaluate the results. This involves checking to see if the problem has been solved and if the goals have been met.

6. The sixth step is to reflect on the process. This involves thinking about what worked well and what could be improved.

7. The seventh step is to share the results. This involves telling others about what you have learned and how you solved the problem.

8. The eighth step is to continue to learn. This involves staying open to new ideas and ways of solving problems.

9. The ninth step is to be a role model. This involves showing others how to solve problems and how to work together.

10. The tenth step is to be a leader. This involves inspiring others and helping them to reach their goals.

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Comments received in response to the public report on the report on the 2014-2015 budget will be reviewed and the information and comments regarding the budget will be used to develop the 2015-2016 budget. Comments received in response to the public report on the report on the 2014-2015 budget will be reviewed and the information and comments regarding the budget will be used to develop the 2015-2016 budget.

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A NEGATIVE IMPACT REPORT OF A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF
THE DONALDSON POINT, DIKE #5
CONSTRUCTION SITE, NEW MADRID COUNTY, MISSOURI

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Memphis District

Jimmy D. McNeil
Staff Archeologist

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July 1987

ABSTRACT

On 21 July 1987, an intensive cultural resources survey was conducted by the Environmental Analysis Branch of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Memphis District, over approximately 1.4 acres. The project is located in New Madrid County, Missouri, Township 21N, Range 15E, SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 4 of the Reelfoot Lake Quadrangle. The proposed project includes grading an area for the head of a new dike. A pedestrian survey failed to locate any prehistoric, historic, or architectural sites within the project right-of-way.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract	i
Table of Contents	ii
List of Figures	ii
Introduction	1
Study Area and Project Description	1
Environmental Setting	2
Previous Research	3
Results of the Records Search	3
Survey Methodology and Results	3
Conclusions	4
Bibliography	5

List of Figures

Figure 1	General Survey Area
Figure 2	Drawing of the Project Area
Figure 3	Watershed Map

INTRODUCTION

An intensive survey for cultural resources was conducted by Memphis District Archeologist, Mr. Jimmy McNeil and Civil Engineer, Mr. David McNutt, on 21 July 1987, within the Donaldson Point Dike Field project right-of-way. The total project includes approximately 1.4 acres. The survey consisted of visual inspection of the ground surface. No cultural resources was located within the project right-of-way. The pedestrian survey of this area is in accordance with requirements outlined in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665) and recommended to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-190)

Study Area and Project Description

The project is located in New Madrid County, Missouri, Township 21N, Range 15E, SW 1/4, SW 1/4 of Section 4 of the Reel Foot Lake (Figure 1).

A new dike will be constructed in the Mississippi River. The dike will be tried into a graded and riprped section of bank (Figure 2). The vertical profile showed the upper 0.6M to be recent deposits of sand. Below this was alternating bands of sand and clays.

The area behind topbank was heavily covered with trees and undergrowth. This area was looked but no cultural items were found.

The proposed construction action includes grading the top bank to a stable incline and then covering the area with riprap. All equipment will be brought in by boat and barges. Project right-of-way will extend 200 feet behind existing top bank, 50 feet upstream of the proposed dike line and 250 feet downstream of the dike centerline.

Environmental Setting

The project is located within the Mississippi Alluvial lowland of southeast Missouri which is the Mississippi Embayment of the Gulf Coast plain physiographic province (Steiermark 1963:xvi). The area is at the edge of an alluvial plain between Crowley's Ridge on the west and Sikeston Ridge to the east.

Today there are no large areas of woodlands remaining the area; however, there are scattered trees along roads and ditches. The trees are predominantly oak, elm, and sycamore.

Fauna present today includes raccoon, fox, gray squirrel, fox squirrel and opossum. A large population of reptiles, amphibians, fish and birds are also found in the area.

Previous Research

Until recently, very little archaeological work has been conducted in the general area of this survey, and no work has been conducted in the immediate project area. Recent work within New Madrid County has been conducted by Chapman (1955), McNerney (1972), Price (1978), and Williams (1964).

Results of the Records Search

As the area was so small no records search was conducted.

Survey Methodology and Results

The designated construction area right-of-way is approximately 1.4 acres in size. The entire area was covered with trees and undergrowth. The survey area extended a 200 feet behind existing topbank, 50 feet upstream of the proposed dike line, and 250 feet downstream of the dike centerline. The vertical profile of the river bank was carefully checked for cultural traces and indicators. None were found. Shovel cuts were excavated and looked every 30 meters. Eight shovel cuts were excavated and screened. No cultural artifacts were found.

Conclusions

Based on an in-field cultural resources survey, no evidence of significant prehistoric, historic, or architectural resources exists within the direct impact zone of the proposed construction work.

Bibliography

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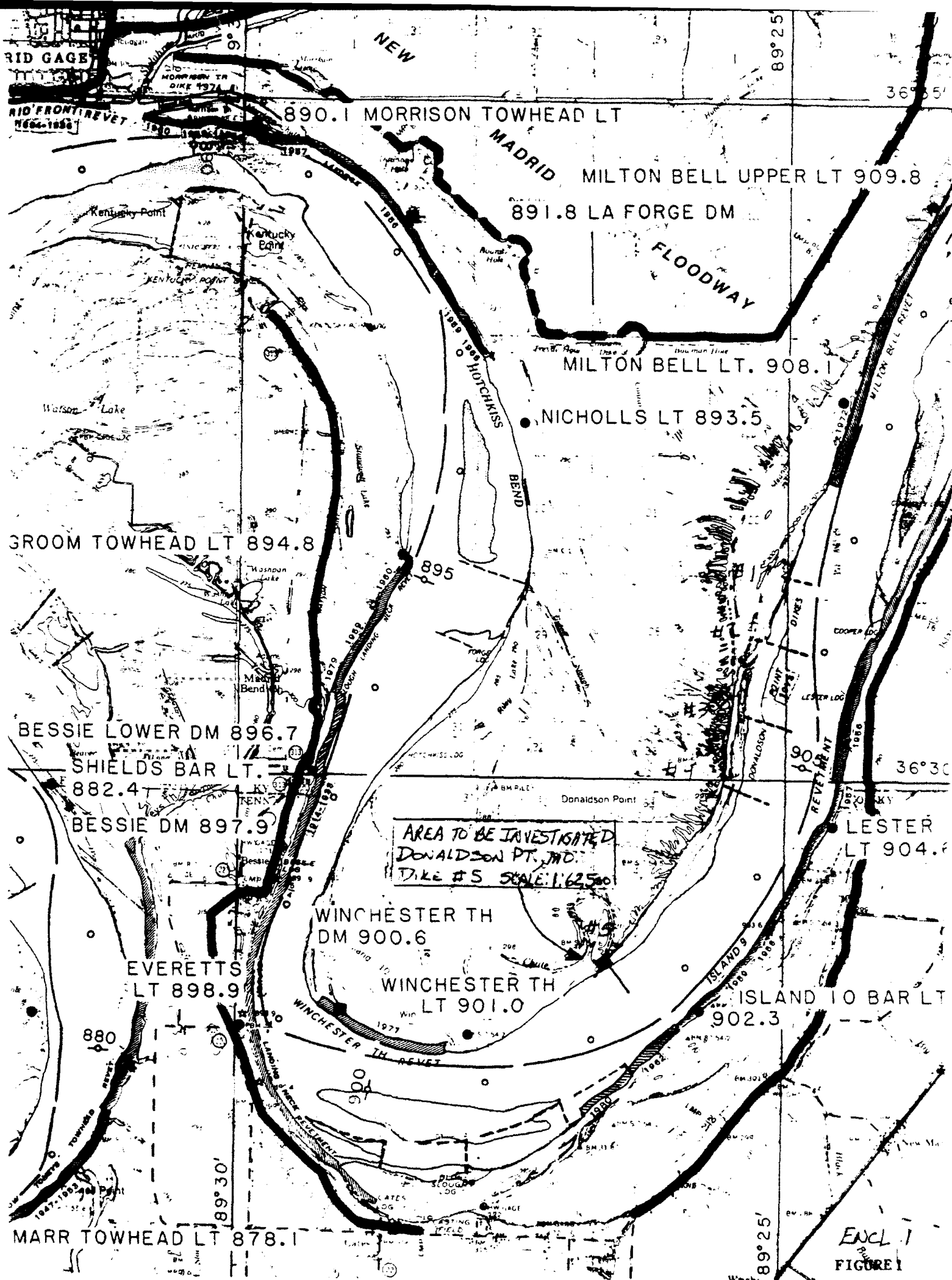
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ENCL 1
FIGURE 1

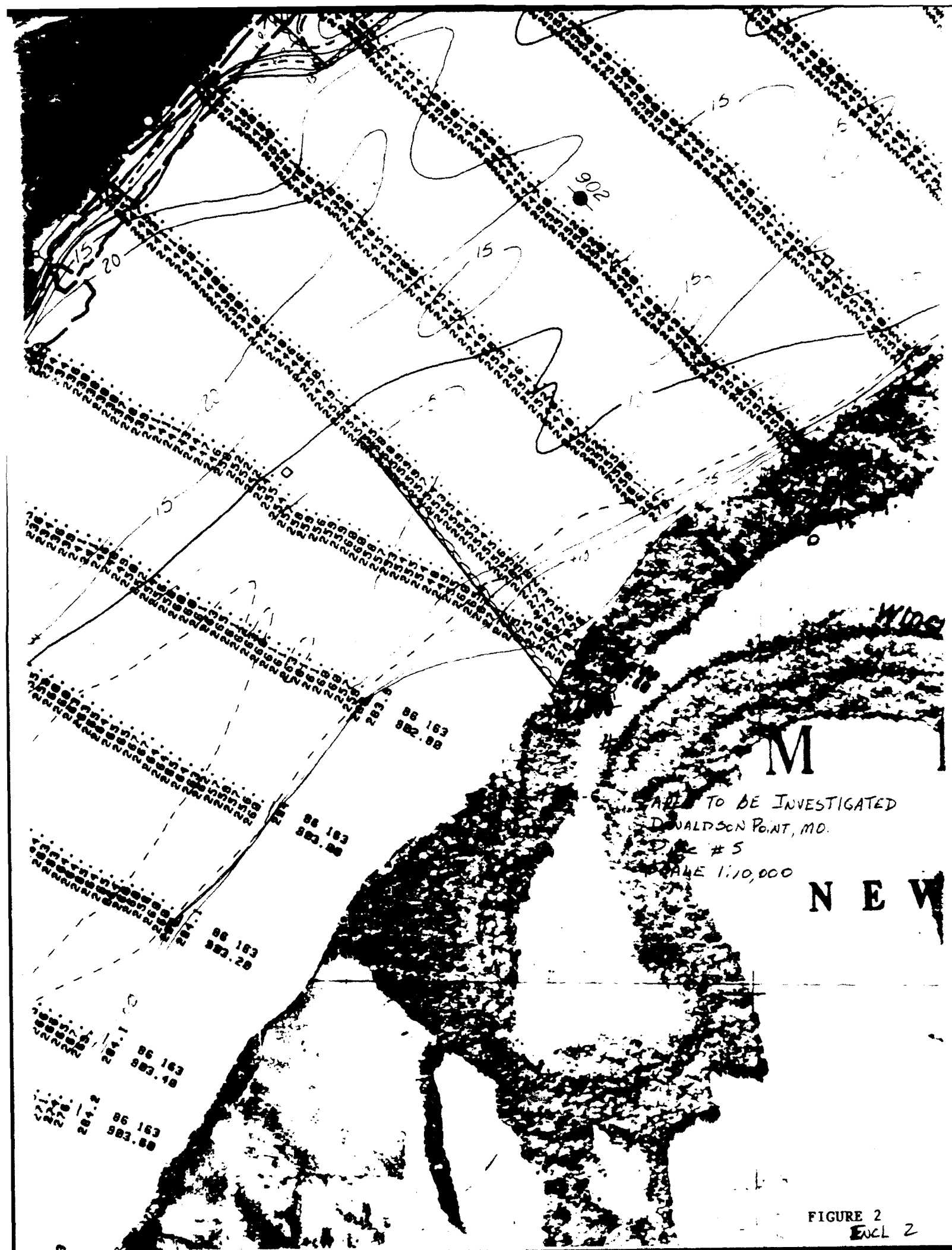


FIGURE 2
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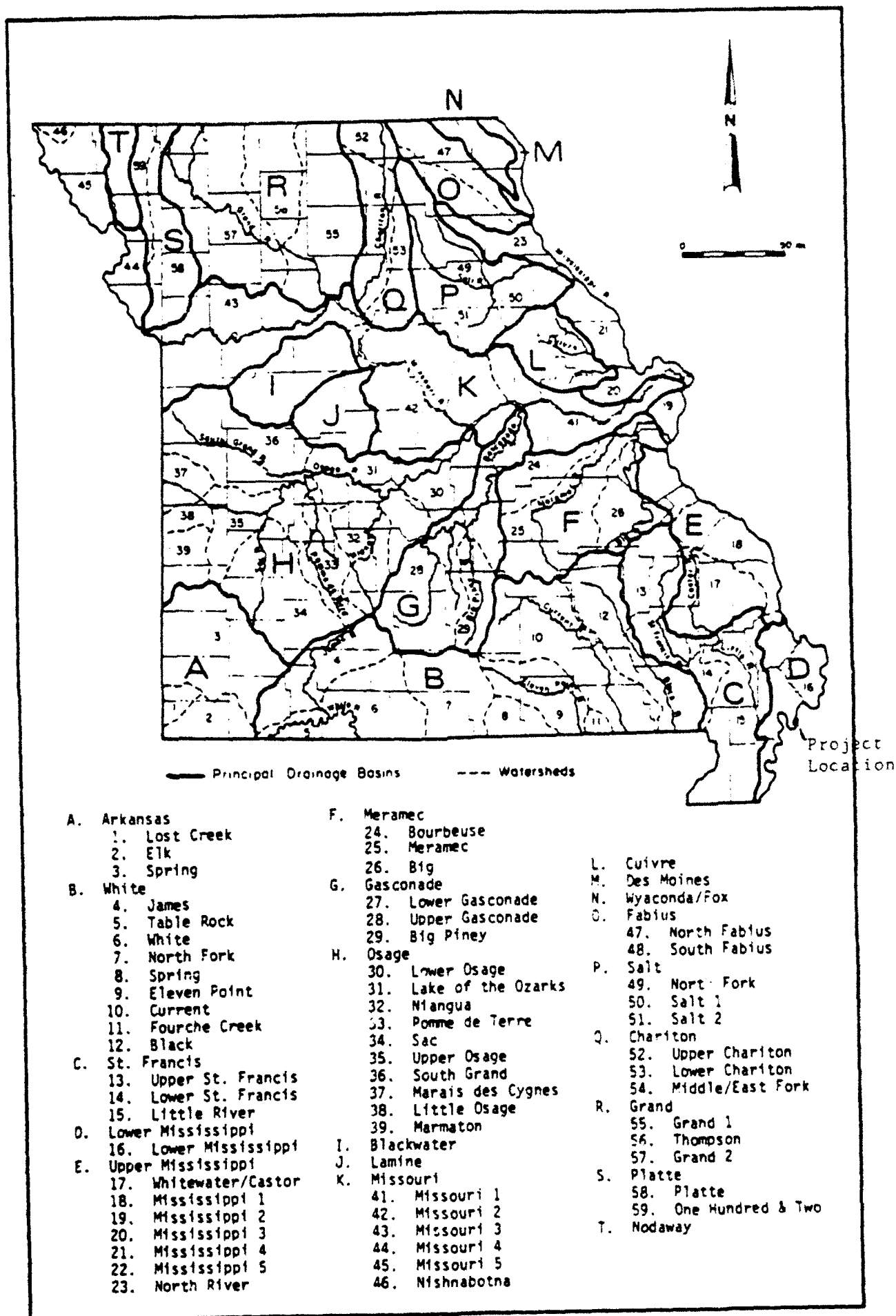


FIGURE 3